

(Ireland.)

FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
IRISH FISHERIES,
OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR
1822.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1823.*

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FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE IRISH FISHERIES,
1822.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

THE Commissioners of Irish Fisheries present the following Report of their Proceedings for the year ended the 5th of April 1823, being the Fishery of 1822.

THE Commissioners have, in the first instance, to advert to that part of their last year's Report touching the erection of small Piers, for the protection of the Fishery Craft, on those parts of the coasts of Ireland where Herrings appear in the proper season in great abundance; but where want of security against the weather has hitherto counteracted the advantages that would otherwise have resulted from a spirited prosecution of the Fisheries there. The conditions, however, exacted by the Board for assisting in the erection of such works were, from various causes, but slowly acceded to; for, under a conviction that individual and local interests must be thereby materially benefited, the Commissioners conceived it their duty to furnish but a moiety of the expense attending their construction, and in no instance to depart from a strict adherence to that principle.

On the commencement of the distresses, which during the summer of 1822 reduced the people of the Southern and Western Districts of Ireland to a state of unparalleled misery, the Commissioners felt that such a period would be the most eligible for carrying their plans of Safety-Harbours into effect, so far at least as regarded the districts in question. Could their construction be followed up consistently with the principle laid down by the Board, (of only furnishing half the estimated expense,) a double benefit would result from their immediate commencement; namely, the extension of the Fisheries, by affording protection to suitable craft, and a supply of food to a large mass of starving population, through the medium of labour. A special meeting of the Board, for the attainment of this object, took place accordingly; and the expediency was unanimously acquiesced in: "Of taking effectual steps towards immediately carrying into progress the erection of such Piers as had been applied for or recommended by the Engineer on the Western and Southern coasts of Ireland, as a measure that, if promptly adopted, would materially assist the peasantry of those places in a period of such extreme distress."

The intentions of the Board being communicated to the Charitable Committees, then established in Dublin, a ready compliance was evinced on the part of the gentlemen composing them, to co-operate in the execution of works so well calculated to combine the twofold advantages of national and permanent improvement, and the immediate relief of a great portion of that local distress, the removal of which it was the immediate object of those gentlemen to attend to.

The better therefore to give effect to the proposed measure, directions were issued to the Engineer, "To furnish gross estimates of the expenses likely to be incurred in the erection of such small Piers on the South and West of Ireland, where small sums so applied would be useful; and to have the same ready for consideration with the least possible delay."

A list or statement, consisting of thirty-four works of this nature, being accordingly furnished, copies were transmitted to the Commissioners for Relief of the Distressed Poor, sitting at the Castle, and to the Committee of Management, assembled at the Mansion House. Twelve were selected by those Committees from the list or statement before-mentioned, the gross estimates of which amounted to 5,095 £; of which sum the foregoing Committees contributed each one-fourth, while the Board of Fisheries supplied the remainder from the funds vested in them for the Encouragement and Extension of the Coast Fisheries of Ireland, by the Act under which they are constituted.

As the conditions on which those contributions were granted, were "an immediate commencement of the works," it became imperative on the Board to decide promptly on the expediency of either directing their immediate commencement by *days work*, or relinquishing for the present the principle of executing works by *contract*, which must necessarily be attended with delay. By the adoption of the former, the Board conceived their objects for the promotion of the Fisheries would be equally well forwarded, and at the same time would best accord with the views of the contributing Committees, and accordingly issued directions to their Engineer to "cause the execution of the twelve selected Piers to be forthwith commenced, and prosecuted with the utmost vigour, according to the plans and specifications furnished by him, either by *days work* or *agreement*, (if it should be in his power to conclude agreements for the same,) taking at the same time especial care, that in either case the expense should not exceed the amount estimated by him for each of those Piers, and acquiesced in by the contributing Committees."

But as the number of works now directed to be put in progress constituted little more than one-third part of those which could be beneficially erected on the coasts of the distressed Districts, the Commissioners conceived it their duty to make further efforts towards the accomplishment of the remainder. They accordingly proffered their co-operation to the London Committee for relief of Irish distress; and the result was, a liberal grant of 2,000 £, which, with a similar grant from the Commissioners of Relief at the Castle, enabled the Board to direct forthwith the execution of twenty-two additional works on the Western and Southern Coasts of Ireland, where the distress chiefly prevailed; the gross estimates of which amounted to 8,000 £: the residue of this sum being supplied from the funds before mentioned, for the encouragement of the Coast Fisheries of Ireland.

Besides the temporary advantages derived from the construction of those works during a period of unprecedented distress, the Commissioners have the strongest assurances that the benefit arising from them in other respects, will be promptly felt, permanent in their effects, and embrace other points of national welfare besides that of the Fisheries.

In justification of those expectations the Commissioners beg leave to introduce some facts extracted from the Report of Mr. W. H. King, their Inspector General for the Western Provincial District, on concluding his annual tour of inspection in November 1822.

In speaking of the District of *Westport*, (one of the minor districts within his provincial survey, comprehending the Coasts of Mayo,) he states, that he has visited the whole of the Piers constructing within the Western District, the great utility of which he feels the most sanguine expectations of demonstrating to the Board in his next year's Report, by showing the considerable cure of Fish that will result therefrom.

In speaking of the *Galway* District, (another of the minor districts within his provincial survey, and comprehending the Coasts of that County,) he re-asserts his confidence of a vast increase to the Fishery of that District, as necessarily resulting from the facilities likely to be afforded by the different Piers now constructing on that hitherto neglected Coast, the sites of which have been so judiciously chosen by Mr. Nimmo the engineer. Thirteen of those Piers he says are at present in progress in that District, each of which he has visited and examined; and conceives that those of *Roundstone*, *Greennan's Bay* and *Castello*, will be of the most essential service.

Speaking of the Piers erecting on the Coast of *Clare*, comprehended within the Fishery District of *Kilrush*, he says, "I feel much satisfaction in stating, that the

the District of Kilrush seems likely to be much improved in its Fisheries, as will be perceived by the increased number of boats registered with the Inspector of that District, which proves how much the minds of the inhabitants are directed to the Fisheries of that Coast. This is solely attributable to the Piers which the Board are constructing on those heretofore inaccessible shores, and which abound with a most ample supply of White Fish, as is fully demonstrated from the quantity caught by the *Curraghs*, the only species of boat which could be used heretofore on those Coasts with safety. I may therefore with truth assert, that the Piers at *Liscannor*, *Seafield* and *Dinbeg*, all of which are in a considerable state of progress, will not only be of the most material advantage to the Fishery, but will be equally so to the Agricultural Interest of that County, a great portion of the produce of which has been converted (from the difficulties of land carriage) into illicit spirits, much to the injury of the Revenue. If the Pier at *Liscannor* is completed so as to admit vessels even of small draught of water, the evil above alluded to would in a great degree be remedied, by enabling the inhabitants to ship the produce of their land, as also their fish, for the most advantageous markets. The want of such a Pier I am fully convinced is the cause of that Coast having been so much neglected, as there was not a single harbour from *Blackhead* to *Loopshead* by which the fishing craft could be protected. This evil will in a great degree be remedied by the completion of this Pier; and I have every reason to hope that curing-houses for White Fish will be established on that coast by some merchants who seem disposed to embark in the Fisheries."

The Commissioners cannot in justice omit so fair an opportunity as this Report offers, of acknowledging the liberal and prompt assistance they received from the different Charitable Committees before mentioned, upon every occasion where the mutual co-operation of both parties could more effectually promote the objects of their respective guardianship, by combining the relief of a numerous and starving peasantry with the execution of works, national, permanent, and conducing to beneficial consequences. To the London Committee they stand particularly indebted, not only for their liberal grant in aid of the construction of Safety-Harbours as before mentioned, but for a subsequent grant of 5,000*l.* vested by them in this Board, in order (as their resolution expresses it) "to be strictly and exclusively applied in assisting the poor Fishermen on the Coasts of the distressed Districts; and, as far as it is possible so to do, in a fair proportion to be applied in the way of loans, repayable so as to become reproductive, and annually applicable in the manner above stated."

The Board have consequently taken measures for bringing this fund into operation so as to meet the views of the donors, and the assistance it has already afforded the poor Fishermen on the Western Coasts, even at this early period of its application, justifies the hope of its being attended with considerable benefits as it becomes more extended in its operation.

THE Commissioners now beg leave to offer a few observations on the present state of the Fisheries, as compared with the former years; and they have much satisfaction in being able to show from the comparison, a gradual and steady improvement.

The gross quantity of dried Fish which obtained bounty in the Irish Fisheries this present season, amounted to 1,417 tons 4 cwt. The gross quantity of the same description of Fish which obtained bounty in the preceding season, amounted to 1,123 tons 19 cwt.; making an excess, in favour of the present season, of 293 tons 5 cwt. This gradual increase of the White Fishery will, however, be better illustrated by the following comparative statement of each year, since the present enactments came into operation in 1819.

	Tons.	Cwt.
Total quantity of dried Fish produced for bounty in the season of 1819, (being the first season under the present Fishery laws)	40	11
Total quantity of ditto produced for bounty in the season of 1820, (being the second season)	887	5
Total quantity of ditto produced for bounty in the season of 1821, (being the third season)	1,123	19
Total quantity of ditto produced for bounty in the season of 1822, (being the fourth and present season)	1,417	4
	The	

The increase of each season will consequently stand thus ;

					Tons.	Cuts.
Increase of 1820 over the first year	-	-	-	-	846	4
Increase of 1821 over - 1820	-	-	-	-	236	13
Increase of 1822 over - 1821	-	-	-	-	293	5

The Commissioners have much satisfaction in submitting this statement to the Government and the Legislature, as it evinces a steady annual increase in this branch of national industry ; which they trust will still appear in a larger proportion, as capital and improved methods of fishing, (when united with the advantages likely to result from the Safety-Harbours now constructing), are gradually introduced into the Fisheries of this country.

With respect to the quantity of Herrings cured for the bounty of 4 s. British, per barrel, both by the crews of vessels prosecuting the open-sea Fishery, and by Fish-curers on shore, the same favourable representations can be made.

	Barrels.
The total number of barrels produced for bounty in the season of 1819	1,193
The total number produced for bounty in the season of 1820	7,753 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total number produced for bounty in the season of 1821	9,726 $\frac{1}{2}$
The total number produced for bounty this present season of 1822	12,722 $\frac{1}{2}$

The increase of each season will be found to stand thus ;

					Barrels.
Increase of 1820 over the first year	-	-	-	-	6,650
Increase of 1821 over 1820	-	-	-	-	1,923
Increase of 1822 over 1821	-	-	-	-	2,996

By this statement it will appear, that an annual, though gradual increase, has taken place in this important branch of the Fisheries since the commencement of the present enactments ; and when it is remembered, that the great Herring-falls of Ireland lie off the coasts most unprotected and inaccessible to fishing craft, it justifies the strongest hopes that when those impediments are removed by the construction of the works before mentioned, (and the probable introduction of capital,) the increase in the production of Herrings cured in *barrel* will every season appear more conspicuous.

The quantity of Herrings however cured in *barrel* for the bounty of 4 s. British, still continues to bear but a very small proportion to that which is cured in *bulk* ; and on which the law allows no bounty, if we except an exemption from duty on the salt consumed in the cure thereof. The prevalence of this practice is readily accounted for :—In the first instance, it has been ascertained by testimony, given on oath before the Board, that the cost of barrels, if made in Ireland, would exceed the cost of those made for British Fisheries in Scotland, by about one third in price, or a sum tantamount to *one-half* the bounty ; that is, would be virtually a reduction of one-half of the bounty allowed on the barrel of Herrings cured in the Irish Fisheries.

To render this fact clear, it is only necessary to observe, that the amount of bounty at present allowed on Herrings in the British and Irish Fisheries, is 4 s. per barrel, British currency. The difference in price between the British and Irish-made barrel may vary from 2 s. to 2 s. 4 d. each, *against the Irish curer*, being, as was already observed, virtually tantamount to a reduction of one-half his claim ; and consequently leaving him in fact but a bounty of 2 s. per barrel, while the British curer obtains a bounty of 4 s. :—Secondly, much labour and time are consumed in the gutting of Herrings barrelled with a view to bounty, and in the particular mode of packing them ; all which, added to the expense incurred in the purchase of a supply of barrels, must unavoidably tend to raise the price of the article on the consumer. On the other hand, in the instance of *Bulk-herrings*, the fish are cured in an ungutted state, by which a great portion of labour is saved, and the cost of barrels not incurred. The result is, a considerable reduction in price to the consumer (compared with the price of barrelled Herrings), together with a facility

of sale, arising from the circumstance of their being vendued in any quantity, however small, as may best suit the means of the purchaser. To these may be added another reason, not less worthy of remark; namely, that owing to its being for a series of years the prevailing (if not the exclusive) mode of treating Herrings in Ireland, considerable skill has been acquired in the operation of curing, and the fish are in consequence well-coloured, of excellent quality, and generally sought after by the poorer description of the population of this country.

The great disproportion in the quantity of Herrings cured in *barrel* and *bulk*, (as taken from the officer's return,) will be better conceived when it is stated, that in one of the Districts, namely *Galway*, the quantity of Herrings cured in *bulk* exceeded what would have been tantamount to nearly 13,500 barrels, while the quantity cured in barrel for bounty amounted to not quite 2,300 barrels. And in an adjoining District (*Westport*), the quantity cured in *bulk* was sufficient to constitute nearly 5,500 barrels, while none whatever were cured in *barrel* for the bounty. It is however to be observed, that under any mode of cure, whether in *barrel* or *bulk*, the vigilance and exertions of the Fishery Officers are requisite; their certificate of inspection and proper curing being indispensable ere any exemption of salt-duty can be allowed the curer. In a District therefore of great extent (even where Herrings are cured in *bulk only*) the officers exertions must be of the most active nature; not only for the purpose of inspection as aforesaid, but carrying into effect the different provisions of the Act for the general regulation of the Fisheries of his survey. In the District of *Westport* for instance, where no Herrings have as yet been cured in barrel for bounty (owing perhaps to the extreme poverty of the people, and consequent want of capital,) there is nevertheless an active prosecution, and growing extension of its fisheries, as will appear, not only from the quantity of *bulk*-fish cured there, but from the fact that 4,000 men and 1,000 boats, large and small, are constantly engaged in them, with every prospect of an annual increase in both instances. This should necessarily be met by a corresponding increase of official exertion. The same observations will apply to other Districts, chiefly in the South of Ireland, where the White Fishery in particular is greatly improving, daily extending, and the number of craft and men necessarily increasing.

In consequence of this general increase of the Fisheries, as well as from a belief of its contributing to their still more immediate extension, the Board have decided upon the expediency of dividing some of the Fishery Districts, which from their great extent of coast, their growing duties, and their great capabilities, hitherto so little brought into action, required exertions beyond the means of individual efforts to do justice to, at least with a degree of effect suited to the magnitude of the object. The Commissioners have consequently conceived it their duty to follow up this opinion, by requesting His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may be pleased to appoint five additional Inspectors, as necessary for the furtherance of those objects; and they entertain a lively hope, that His Excellency's sentiments may correspond with the view they have taken of this important subject, by granting the additional assistance solicited.

THE Commissioners consider it as important to the subject-matter of this Report, to offer a few observations on the impediments the Fisheries of Ireland experience from the many forms required by the existing regulations of the Customs Department, ere an exemption of duty on Salt used in the cure of Fish (as authorized by certain enactments) can be obtained by the curer. The complexity of those forms, independent of other considerations hereafter to be mentioned, would effectually exclude the poorer description of Fish curers from the benefit of this exemption, as both the nature of such formalities, and the proceedings to be taken for complying with them, are totally beyond the comprehension of the ignorant minds of those for whose relief and improvement this legislative boon (of exemption from salt duty) was chiefly intended. The advantages, therefore, held out in this instance by the Fishery enactments, are rendered useless to the greater portion of petty curers; and the result is, a necessity of purchasing their salt in small quantities, subject to the full or duty-paid price; and to abandon, as an unavoidable alternative, all thought of seeking a repayment of duty, in consequence of forms to them incomprehensible, and therefore impracticable.

How far the Revenue may require those guards, the Commissioners do not presume to determine; but under existing circumstances, when the duty on salt has been reduced in Great Britain to a standard which renders it less valuable in

that country than in Ireland, they cannot but express their earnest hopes that those forms, originally intended for the protection of a British duty (no longer existing), and which have so long impeded the operations of the Fisheries in Ireland, will be dispensed with, and a mode more simple and easy of comprehension to the ignorant Fish-curers, be adopted in their stead.

To effect this object has long been a matter of primary consideration to the Board; and with a view to its attainment they suggested, in a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, bearing date the 8th of June 1822, a modification of the present system, which went to make a *distinct allowance on all kinds of Fish cured with salt*, in the form of a *distinct bounty*, equal to the amount of duty payable on that quantity of salt, which may be found from experience to be a fair allowance for the cure of a certain quantity of Fish; giving, however, to the Board a power from time to time to alter and determine the quantities of salt in respect of which this bounty was to be allowed. This mode of repayment the Commissioners were induced to recommend, as one which seemed calculated, from its great simplicity, to relieve the trade from its present tedious and embarrassing process of obtaining drawback, by which it is at present placed beyond the reach of the small curers. Besides, it appeared to the Board that a saving of expense would thereby be created, as the allowances would be made by the officer of Fisheries on his inspection of the Fish, with all the checks and guards used in granting the present bounties, and without any additional expense.

But even in the instance where a small Fish-curer may be qualified (from greater intelligence of mind) to go through the forms necessary for obtaining this drawback of duty, he is previously required to enter into bond, imposing on him so heavy a penalty for an infraction of the conditions, as to preclude any hope of his procuring the sureties required by the officer of Customs for the due execution of such bond. Moreover, this bond must have attached to it a *ten shilling stamp*, which probably amounts to as large a sum as the quantum of drawback he would be entitled to receive on the small portion of salt his limited means enabled him to purchase. For this charge of ten shillings he receives no subsequent consideration; and therefore he feels how nugatory it would be to use the salt with a view to repayment of duty, when the process for obtaining the same would require the previous operation of executing such a bond, and of course subject him to the cost of the stamp, to say nothing of the difficulties of procuring sufficient securities. In consequence of those disadvantages the petty curer (admitting his ability to comprehend the existing forms) will prefer giving the *full or duty-paid price* for the quantity of salt he requires, and use the same without view to drawback, as a measure not attended with more expense, and not ultimately requiring any tedious forms in order to prove the expenditure of it.

In addition to the foregoing impediments towards obtaining a drawback on exemption from salt-duty in the Fisheries, may be included one of no less magnitude; namely, the necessity imposed on the Fish-curer, whose residence lies far off, of travelling a distance of from ten to thirty miles (as the case may be) for the purpose of making an affidavit of expenditure at the Custom House of his district.

THE number of vessels prosecuting the open-sea Herring Fishery this season, will be found to exceed the number of those similarly occupied last season. The Fish produced in both instances appears however to bear much the same average proportion to the quantity of tonnage engaged; but as the high bounty granted on the tonnage of vessels pursuing this species of Fishery would in the opinion of the Board admit of reduction, they have consequently recommended an amendment, so modifying the present Act, as will they conceive cause a material diminution of expense to the Public, and lead to more active and successful exertions on the part of the crews thus occupied.

In viewing the Fisheries of Ireland as a source or nursery for supplying the naval strength of the empire, the Commissioners have the satisfaction of submitting to the Government and Legislature the most gratifying representation. By a reference to their last year's Report it will be found, that the number of Seamen ascertained to be engaged in the Fisheries, and who chiefly if not entirely followed that occupation, amounted to upwards of 36,000. By a reference to the Appendix, N^o 14, annexed to this Report, the number will be found to amount to 44,892; being an increase in favour of the present season of more than 8,700 men.

THE Commissioners have now to state such further Proceedings as they have taken during the present season, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Coast-survey of Ireland, of which their former Reports have made mention. The motives that originally led to the adoption of this undertaking, as well as the probable benefits likely to result from it, have been already set forth in the Reports of the Commissioners alluded to. The principal expense connected with the execution of this measure, lay in the necessity of having a surveying Cutter in attendance on the Engineer, his operations being chiefly, if not entirely, required on the water. The uncertainty of procuring one for hire suitable to this purpose, added to the probability of its being attended with some saving in point of expense, induced the Board to treat for the purchase of a small Cutter, which had been already employed in the execution of the survey, and approved of by the Engineer, as being well adapted to that object. On taking into consideration the average annual cost attendant on the services of this vessel, the Commissioners were disposed to believe, that by treating for the purchase with the proprietor, and thus taking her altogether into the service of this Establishment, no additional cost would be incurred to the Public, and much uncertainty would be avoided whenever the approaching season would admit of the occasional prosecution of the survey.

They accordingly agreed with the proprietor for the sum of 1,203 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* in full payment of original cost, a thorough repair, and of all expenses of what nature soever for the vessel and crew, which he considered himself entitled to in right of the services of said vessel, from the commencement of the survey in 1820 to the 1st of January 1823.

The Cutter having been refitted in the early part of the year was proceeding with the examination of the Eastern Coasts, and the Fishing Grounds adjoining, when a strong and pressing appeal to the Board induced them to send their Engineer to the Coasts of Clare, in order to ascertain how far any operations, conducive to the welfare of the Fisheries, could be made to contribute to the relief of the distress then threatening that quarter. In consequence of his reports, and the co-operation of the Charitable Associations already mentioned, the Board decided on the expediency of interrupting the regular progress of the survey of the eastern coast, and to transfer the whole establishment to the west of Ireland, so as at once to enable their Engineer to prosecute the general survey, and facilitate and superintend the construction of the various works they had agreed to execute for the improvement of the Coast Fisheries. The Cutter was accordingly despatched with such tools as could be promptly procured, to the western coast, where she continued actively employed in conveying the necessary implements from place to place, and distributing them at the several stations pointed out for the erection of Piers. The Engineer states, that the whole of these Piers are either entirely or nearly finished; that several cargoes of Herrings have been already cured and shipped at the pier of Costello, in the county of Galway; and that the Pier of Killaha in the county of Clare, though still incomplete, had been the means of saving a boat, value 200 *l.* and probably the lives of the crew.

The Commissioners avail themselves of this opportunity of earnestly recommending to the consideration of Government, the expediency of directing the attention of their Engineers, now employed in the execution of public works, to the advantages to be derived from connecting, by short lines of communication, the Piers or Safety-Harbours now in progress, with the main Roads most contiguous thereto. To facilitate the intercourse between the different Fishery stations and the interior of the country through the mountainous districts, would, in the opinion of the Board, be a measure calculated to produce very important results. It would open new markets to the industry of the fisherman, reward his exertions by a quicker and probably more beneficial sale of his fish, and give a general impulse to the Fisheries of the principal Coasts, that could not fail to expedite and insure their extension.

The Engineer's Report of the progress of the survey on the Western Coast has not as yet been furnished; but it is satisfactory to observe that from the statement made by him to the Board, the Commissioners consider one-half of the survey of the entire Coast to have been accomplished.

Of such of the Harbour Charts as have already been engraved, (viz. those of the *Coast of Down*, from the Lee Stone to St. John's Point; the Harbours of *Killough* and *Ardglass*, and the *River of Strangford*), specimens are annexed, illustrating the advantages likely to result from this very important survey; not merely to the Fisheries, but to the general navigation of our Coasts.

Annexed hereto are the different Appendixes appertaining to this Department, for the year ended 5th April 1823.

(Signed)

KINGSTON.
CARBERRY.
MAURICE FITZGERALD.
JOHN BURKE.
B. B. WOODWARD.
GEORGE WOODS.
HENRY R. PAINE.
THO^s M^r DONNELL.
GEO. HAMILTON.

Irish Fishery Office, }
Dublin, 1st May 1823. }

A true copy.

Henry Townsend, Secy.

Note.—Attached to this Report are Copies of the Engineer's Reports of the Northern and Eastern Surveys, extending from the Bay of Sligo to Dublin, with the Plans appertaining thereto.

H. Townsend, Secy.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, N° 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the total number of VESSELS cleared out at each Station for the White Fishery of 1822, on Tonnage Bounty; distinguishing the number of Tons, the number of Men, and the number of Bushels of Salt carried out.

STATIONS.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Bushels of Salt
Dublin - - - -	10	450 ⁴⁴ / ₈₁	70	5,890
Belfast - - - -	31	1,545 ⁸¹ / ₈₁	213	8,395
Carlingford - - - -	-	-	-	-
Wexford - - - -	-	-	-	-
Armagh - - - -	1	58 ⁴ / ₈₁	7	350
Belfast - - - -	-	-	-	-
Rathfriland - - - -	-	-	-	-
Killybegs - - - -	1	63	6	680
Westport - - - -	-	-	-	-
Galway - - - -	3	75 ¹ / ₈₁	24	510
Kilrush - - - -	-	-	-	-
Valentia - - - -	-	-	-	-
Bantry - - - -	2	42 ¹⁴ / ₈₁	10	290
Baltimore - - - -	-	-	-	-
Kinsale - - - -	2	51 ²¹ / ₈₁	10	390
Cove - - - -	2	75 ¹ / ₈₁	14	450
Dungarvan - - - -	9	210 ²² / ₈₁	47	1,005
TOTALS - - -	61	2,826 ⁵³ / ₈₁	390	14,525

Appendix, N° 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the total number of VESSELS entered inwards at each Station, from the White Fishery of 1822; distinguishing the number of Tons, the number of Men, and the number of Cwt. of dried Cod, Ling, Hake, Haddock, Glansen, and Conger Eel, landed from each Vessel, and marked for Bounty; with amount of Bounty allowed thereon.

STATIONS.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Cwt. Cod.	Cwt. Ling.	Cwt. Hake.	Cwt. Haddock.	Cwt. Glansen.	Cwt. Eel.	Amount of Bounty.
Dublin - - - -	10	450 ⁴⁴ / ₈₁	70	354	1,540	1	-	3	75	£. s. d. 840 8 11
Belfast - - - -	31	1,545 ⁸¹ / ₈₁	213	739	2,744	18	-	64	978	2,281 14 2
Carlingford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh - - - -	1	58 ⁴ / ₈₁	7	31	357	-	-	24	-	140 10 8
Belfast - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathfriland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killybegs - - - -	1	63	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway - - - -	3	75 ¹ / ₈₁	24	46	23	-	-	4	-	30 13 -
Kilrush - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valentia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bantry - - - -	2	42 ¹⁴ / ₈₁	10	3	46	53	-	-	4	63 18 4
Baltimore - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinsale - - - -	2	51 ²¹ / ₈₁	10	49	98	96	3	10	15	81 5 1
Cove - - - -	2	75 ¹ / ₈₁	14	19	22	17	-	14	4	95 2 4
Dungarvan - - - -	9	210 ²² / ₈₁	47	99	20	300	2	537	10	308 5 5
TOTALS - - -	61	2,826 ⁵³ / ₈₁	390	1,284	4,820	434	10	655	1,099	3,941 3 11

Irish Fishery Office, Dublin, }
1st May 1823.

Henry Townsend,
Secy.